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CURRENT INTELLIGENCE WEEKLY SUMMARY



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CURRENT INTELLIGENCE WEEKLY SUMMARY

CONGO

The Adoula-Tshombé talks which resumed on 22 May continue to limp along following UN representative Gardiner's plan to get the two leaders to agree to establish five joint commissions under a UN chairman to settle military, monetary, economic, transport, and political matters. According to the plan, agreements on the five commissions would be capped by a final communiqué in which Tshombé would renounce Katanga's secession.

Since 30 May, when Adoula and Tshombé announced agreement on the establishment of the first commission (military), discussions have concentrated on monetary affairs. The two have agreed to set up a single national bank of issue, but Tshombé refuses to withdraw his Katangan currency and insists it circulate on a par with that of the Congo.

Talks were halted from 2 to 6 June as a result of a verbal fracas between Tshombé and northern Katanga Baluba leader Jason Sendwe, who is a vice premier in the Leopoldville government; Sendwe threatened to have Tshombé arrested.

Tshombé on 11 June, apparently to put Adoula and Gardiner on the defensive and to clarify his own position, complained in a letter to the UN representative that the publicity given by him and U Thant to the agreement on the military commission was incorrect; no agreement had yet been given, he said, and none could until an overall agreement had been reached. At a reception the next day, Tshombé made it clear he would not name the Katangan representatives to the military commission or let it or any other commission begin work until all commissions and

their mandates were agreed upon.

In his letter to Gardiner, Tshombé questioned Adoula's desire to reach a peaceful settlement, charging that Adoula had sent a request to the UN Congo Advisory Commission asking that UN forces be ready to intervene in Katanga should the talks fail. The Katangan leader accused UN officials of trying to get Brussels and the mining companies to stop paying taxes to Katanga in order to "render it powerless," and reminded Gardiner that he regarded the UN's job in the talks as restricted to good offices only.

Adoula continues to believe that Tshombé, on the advice of his Belgian advisers, is stalling. Adoula is apparently content, however, claiming that the talks "will build a good record."

Adoula has begun to express concern that Katangan extremists--particularly Foreign Minister Kimba and Interior Minister Munongo--are influencing Tshombé and that, regardless of Tshombé's intentions, they will repudiate any agreements that he might reach. Adoula thinks some measures should be taken--presumably by the UN--to restrain and isolate these individuals. Kimba and Munongo have made strong public attacks on the Leopoldville government, the UN, and the US, and are reportedly planning an elaborate celebration in Elisabethville on 11 July to observe the second anniversary of Katangan "independence." UN representative Galeb in Elisabethville and other diplomats also have expressed fear that Munongo and Kimba will try to sabotage any rapprochement if not attempt to unseat Tshombé.

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